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The Madras Police Journal

NO. 2

VOL. X

April - 1954

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THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL.

Volume V. April, 1954.

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OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF BOOKS
26 JUN 1954

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EDITORIAL.

The essay "The perfect Investigator" by Sri M. E. DeCunha, I. P. S., Superintendent of Police, Sultanpur, which won the gold medal in the competition of 1953 is published in this issue.

The last issue of the Journal has been made more attractive than the previous ones. Future issues could be made even more attractive, interesting and useful with the co-operation of the members of the Force.

There is a large number of Police Officers who are yet to become contributors or subscribers to the Journal. It is hoped that they would soon extend their patronage to the Journal.

Principal, P. T. C., Vellore & Editor
The Madras Police Journal.

"PICTURE OF 1964"

BY J. M. LOBO PRABHU I.C.S.

Civilized men live more by the future, than by the present. They are influenced not only by the present, which they see, but the future, which they can project. Strictly no one lives without thought for the morrow, but the range of vision varies as between individuals, communities and nations. It is a quality of culture, that it looks forward in proportion it can look backwards, so that the longer the past, the greater the compass of its planning. This is an important fact for India, which with its long past must have a similar range for the future. In selecting 1964 for my vision of the future, I am only touching the smallest part of the range. For two reasons, I am content with 1964, first it will be ten years hence, when students now leaving college will have attained experience and stature to contribute something to the country, second the first fifteen years of the Constitution will have run.

Why, it may be asked, I should entertain visions of the future; why should I introduce you to dreams, when there are so many facts to be faced. We are such stuff as dreams are made of because the dreams of today are the facts of tomorrow. Shelley declared that poets are the real legislators, because people learn their visions, and ultimately live by them. If there is one tragic aspect in Indian way of life, it is the absence of dreaming. Nearly two thousand years of foreign rule have made the people dread the future so much that they can only look back. This strophy of the sense of anticipation can explain the apathetic attitudes to most problems, and the stalemate in most movements. People may save money as an insurance for the future, but they will not use that money to provide themselves with good houses and other amenities that make life easy and beautiful. In their work, they will not try anything new, because the past dominates them.

Even in politics, the strategy was retreat into the past and though it won in the circumstances, it remains now in conflict with the country's plan to take its due place in the balance of the world.

The attitude is changing and I believe will change rapidly during the next ten years. Independence is making people conscious of their strength so that they need lean less on the past. In the villages, the change may be slower, unless a definite strategy is adopted. This, I conceive, first as bringing the village physically nearer the towns by provision of more roads and transport. Second a little part of the town should be planted in each village by counterpart subsidies or loans to individuals or communities, who construct houses, drains, roads, parks of approved design. The idea is that when the villager sees a better thing, he will desire it for himself, his natural instinct of emulation being revived and turned in the right direction. In this connexion, I may recall another suggestion I had made that college students should be made to spend at least a year in the village, in order to inform and excite the young villagers to new ideas and modes. Thirdly the returns from agriculture should be increased by pressuring improved methods, through rewards or punishments as may be necessary. A new conception that the cultivator is only a trustee of his land, which he must cultivate to the best advantage of the community is unavoidable, if democracy is to survive over-population and impoverishment.

As I see it, the village ten years hence, will after 2000 years, become a place in which the Community will take pride and joy. New houses, new shops, will be in evidence, while the roads and public places will show happy and well dressed people. Production may be fifty per cent higher and the diet of the people more rich and varied. Cottage and small scale industries will not only supply the needs of the people, but will set standards of work and life, to all other workers. I do not think this is only a dream. The last five years have tended to increase realism in thinking,

and we are learning that the vast potentials of the village must somehow be sparked. not only to wake the village from its torpor of centuries, but to sustain the progress of the cities and towns which is essentially based on the villages. Once the sense of emulation is excited. we can depend on the sturdy instinct of the people to ride on the new impulse.

In the towns, and cities. in the last five years, inspite of financial difficulties, the people have been discovering a new way of life. It may be that the cinemas have something to do with the impulse to have better houses and clothes, more education and amusement. The process is cumulative and the next ten years may see cities growing more in the likeness of Europe and America. Cities of course, depend on trade and industry, and in this respect the current year will perhaps mark a turning point. There are indications that the Government of India will commit themselves massively to a programme of self-sufficiency in respect of industry, now that self-sufficiency in respect of food has been achieved. The World Bank is investigating how finance can be made available for industries. This is inevitable because as the fear of world war recedes, U. S. A., and even European countries, which have overdeveloped their industrial capacities, must devote them to underdeveloped countries, first as a measure of relief, and second in order to develop world purchasing power. Every year is likely to see larger instalments of foreign finance which being anti-inflationary, will enable the Government of India to increase their own currency. This is the key to the statement that the next *five year plan* will be more than three times the current one. The budget of next year, which will be shortly announced may be expected to reflect the new look in our scoromics. As it succeeds, and it is bound to do so the Government will have more confidence in its own credit, and will find money to fully employ the population. This was my dream two years ago, which shocked many. It is coming true in instalments.

If the economic climate of villages and towns improves, all occupations will show the change. There is some apprehension that schools and colleges are overproducing. I venture to think that when more purchasing power and production are generated, all the educated will be wanted in the spiral of new employment. The tragedy of the moment is that while colleges and schools are doing their share, Government, trade and industry have been lagging behind.

The picture of 1964 therefore is an encouraging one. During the war, we learnt the lesson that increased employment, at whatever cost, is the sure basis of prosperity. In the last five years, the infancy of our new existence, there was perhaps some diffidence and default to mobilise the full potentials of the country. In the next ten years, the country will become more conscious of its resources, and increasingly turn them to account. We are therefore entering the sunrise of a new period in the country's life. We must see that we make use of our opportunities, so that full day may shine in the country in 1964.

*　　　*　　　*

Report on the opening of the Care Home and Camp at Melpakkam on 14-3-1954.

BY SRI J. DEVASAGHAYAM, INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, MADRAS.

Sir,

I am indeed grateful to you for having so readily consented to come here this morning and to associate yourself with this function of opening the Care Home and Camp sanctioned by the Government of Madras for beggars. Considering the fact that the cares of Government administration makes such heavy demands on your time it was very kind indeed on your part to have accepted this engagement. It means without doubt that you have an abiding interest in tackling the beggar problem in Madras which has admittedly become very acute in recent years.

2. That the problem of beggars in Madras has become acute does not need to be proved with statistics. It is a problem which stares every one in the face when going about in Madras. There is practically no public place in Madras where beggars do not congregate. At every turn the citizen comes up against a beggar and is almost forced to give some charity by reason of their importunity. The result is that beggars have become a veritable nuisance so much so that even those who seek recreation in the evenings, say at the Marina, are followed at every step by whining and some times even truculent beggars and they are thus denied the peace and the recreation for which they set out to the Marina.

3. As I said before the beggar is found practically in every place of public importance. In November last the Madras School of Social work carried out a City-wide survey of beggars

and the results of this survey are most interesting. The survey was undertaken by about 400 volunteers drawn from various City Colleges, Schools and other social service institutions and they found beggars in large numbers near hotels, Railway stations, bus stops, temples, markets, parks, pavements, schools, hospitals and choultries. They enumerated very nearly 7500 beggars of whom nearly 2000 are juveniles. They also reported that the large majority of beggars were able bodied. Any person interested in criminology will deplore the fact that there are nearly 2000 children in the streets subjected to the degradation of begging. There is not the slightest doubt that large numbers of these young persons will become delinquents in the criminal sense. Some of these children are dealt with by the Police under the Children's Act and are committed to the Rescue Home maintained by the Government of Madras and to the Orphanage at Rayapuram maintained by the Corporation of Madras. A few others are taken off the streets by the Y. M. C. A. and looked after in the Boys' Town. These efforts barely touch the fringe of the problem.

4. As regards the adult beggars they are being dealt with under sections 71-A to L. of the City Police Act. These sections were enacted in 1901 and the section 71-B contemplates the provision of a Work House for able bodied beggars and a Special Home for diseased and infirm beggars. Government have notified the Corporation Institution at Krishnampet as a Special Home and that at Rayapuram as a Work House. But as the capacity of the Special Home at Krishnampet is only 400 and as that of the Work House at Rayapuram is only 200 it has not been possible to rid the City of its beggars who as reported earlier number nearly 7500. Citizens also should not encourage begging by giving arms indiscriminately.

5. It would thus be clear that the efforts made thus far for dealing with the beggar problem have been far from adequate. The Chief Minister was the first to recognize this and he it was who initiated this excellent scheme for dealing with the beggars of Madras. On the 5th of last month the Chief Minister inaugurated the "Daya Sadan", a Special Home which is located at the "Goshala" on Konnur High Road. It is a private institution which is under the management of a Committee recognized by the Government.

6. Coming to our own institution, namely, the Care Home and Camp it is a unique institution in that this is the first time that a Government Work House and Special Home has been set up under Police management. We are grateful to the Government for this magnanimous gesture on their part. A staff of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 12 Constables has been sanctioned apart from the other usual menial staff. We have started the institution in these fine buildings in the Melpakkam Camp. This Camp started functioning actually from the 1st of this month with 83 beggars. The strength of the beggars today is 229 men, 84 women and 20 children. The inmates are eligible for one set of 2 shirts and 2 dothies for each male, one set of 2 saries ond 2 blouses for each female and one mat, one pillow, one blanket, one aluminium plate and one tumbler for each. The inmates are given 2 square meals and kanji costing not more than 14 annas per head per day. They are also given adequate medical attention. The Medical Officer attached to the Government Dispensary at Poonamallee visits this Camp every day. Separate accommodation is provided for the women and it is now being examined whether it is possible to have a separate eonclosure altogether for the women.

7. The purpose behind this Camp is not merely punitive. The purpose is rather to rehabilitate these beggars so that when the period of their committal here expires they will be able to go out into the world and earn their own livelihood. For this purpose handicrafts such as weaving, rope making, mat making, rattan work etc. are proposed to be taught to the inmates. Four of the inmates are weavers from Salem & Ramnad and a start has been made with them for teaching weaving. Vegetable gardens will also be started and it is proposed that a percentage of the income from the sale of produce will be distributed as bonus to the inmates at the time of their discharge from this institution to serve as an encouragement to them. A school has been started for the children and I am happy to state that the teacher is one amongst the inmates of the home.

8. At present the accommodation in this institution is for about 500. It is hoped that in due course the accommodation will be increased, and it must be increased substantially if the problem of beggars in the City is to be solved successfully. Proposals for extension will be submitted as soon as we have acquired sufficient experience in the working of this instutition.

9. I now have great pleasure in requesting the Chief Minister to declare the Care Home and Camp open.

* * *

THE PERFECT INVESTIGATOR.

Perfection is a Divine attribute almost impossible of achievement by mere man, who is born heir to all the failings and foibles of the genus homo sapiens. I say "almost" because there is really no limit to a determined man's capacity for achievement in any field of human endeavour. Equipped with the requisite perquisites, and fortified with a mental makeup which looks upon obstructions as mere stepping stones to success, one can, however, progress a considerable way upon the road to perfection.

Prior to setting out on this road in any vocation, one must be properly "equipped" for the journey. In the case of the Investigating Officer - the "detective" of popular fiction - one must possess certain perquisites as of necessity, and certain others which, while not essential, will certainly make for smoother progress. Among the first category I would list such qualities as a good general education, perfect physical condition, a fair knowledge of personal psychology, and a very thorough knowledge of law and various regulations. In addition to these qualities which any one can achieve, there are certain other qualities and attributes of a more abstract and inherent character, which a successful I. O. must possess. These are the qualities of perseverence, indefatigable zeal, abundant energy, self-denial, an agreeable manner, a photographic memory, personal integrity, emotional stability, and a methodical brain which is capable of sorting the grist from the grain, quickly and accurately. Among the other qualities, which, while not absolutely essential, are still such as will improve the potential of an I. O. to achieve perfection, are a knowledge of the scientific aids to detection, such as finger-printing, photography, codes and cyphers, ballistics, examination of handwriting, physiognomy, etc. A few other useful attributes would be a good working knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting, and a knowledge of the general principles of mechanical and electrical

gadgets and appliances, and vehicles of transportation. If this list sounds discouraging, it must be remembered that we are striving for perfection.

Let us review these qualities individually and see what contribution each makes towards the attainment of perfection.

A good general Education.

It is necessary for an I. O. to be able to read and write well. The more languages in which he is proficient the better. The barest minimum for his purpose is a good knowledge of English and the Vernacular of the area in which he is to operate. This includes the ability to read and write with facility, even poorly scribed manuscript. The practical value of this is too obvious to require elucidation.

It is also essential for the I. O. to possess a good knowledge of elementary mathematics. Small mathematical problems crop up in our every day lives, and are bound too occur in almost every investigation.

Geography. A knowledge of the land in which one lives is very necessary. The I. O. must know the location of the countries of the world in general, and his own country in more detail. He must know the Provinces, the Railway lines, the produce of various parts of the country, the industries, the rivers and hills and the location of the large towns. Nearer home, he must know every street, lane and Mohalla in his area, and if necessary should be able to draw a fairly accurate map of any locality, and show various prominent features of the local topography in their proper relation to each other. This knowledge is essential as it is from the fabric of this background that he will have to pick out the thread of his investigation, and unravel it to its logical conclusion.

General Knowledge. **This is perhaps the most important** branch of what is loosely termed "a good general education". This subject is all inclusive, and as its name implies, embraces the ultimate in human knowledge. For the I. O. however, while an encyclopaedic knowledge is highly desirable, since no branch of human knowledge can be considered redundant from his point of view, it is not absolutely essential for him to possess a very deep knowledge of all subjects. It would suffice him to know the personalities of the world, the political set up of the various countries, the mode and practical working of our own Government, the aims and objects of the various political parties and their luminaries, the functions of civic bodies, transportation time tables, first-aid, rudimentary anatomy and physiology, etc. Needless to say, it is not possible to enumerate all the branches of general knowledge one must be conversant with. An I. O. must however possess sufficient general knowledge, particularly relating to people residing within the sphere of his activities, to be able to assess a particular situation at its true worth without having recourse to the opinion of others, with the attendant risk of being misled. Then there are other subjects such as the elementary science of heat, light and sound, history, economics, politics, civics, physics, chemistry, etc., of which the perfect I. O. must have some knowledge. As all these subjects are taught in most secondary schools in the country, this is not too large an order.

Perfect physical condition.

The importance of this cannot be stressed too much. An I. O. who tires easily does not stand much chance of success, as it is only in fiction that a detective can sit in a chair before a fireplace, and while smoking a pipe, work out a crime, without having to exert anything but his mighty brain. Such luck is reserved only for the heroes of detective fiction. In actual practice the investigator has to strive not only mentally, but physically as well in order to crown his efforts

with success. Such physical striving may include atheletic exertions like climbing such things as ropes, ladders, trees, walls, etc., or running in order to apprehend a criminal, or jumping, or walking long distances over rough terrain, swimming across streams, etc. An I. O. could easily forfeit his chances of success if he finds himself unable, due to poor physical condition, to overcome such obstacles, or to apprehend a long wanted criminal who is in physically better condition than himself.

As a sort of corollary to perfect physical condition, the I. O. must have a fair working knowledge of at least one, if not more of the arts of self-defence. These include boxing, wrestling, jitu-jitsu, etc. Quite often the I. O. may find himself in a position where a neat jitu-jitsu throw or lock, or a welltimed uppercut may mean the difference between life and death. The practice of these arts also makes for good physical condition.

In order to perfect his physique the I. O. must be regular in his habits. He must take regular but not strenuous exercises. An excellent way of keeping fit is to swim as often as possible. There is no better exercise, as swimming not only exhilerates the mind, it also exercises practically every muscle in the body. In order not to offset the advantages gained by regular controlled exercise, the I. O. must eat a balanced diet, and recoupe the energy he expends by cultivating regular sleeping habits.

It must also be remembered that excess in any form is the enemy of good health. I would advocate complete abstension from tobacco and liquor, the two most common vices of man. There is no gainsaying the fact that nothing shatters a man's endurance and stamina as much as these two evils. Speaking from personal experience I can affirm that a man who abstains completely from these two vices can maintain himself in much better shape than youngsters 10 years his

junior who are addicts of both. However, even these vices indulged in moderation do not impair one's health to the extent of disabling one. As with any other vice, it is excess that is ruinous.

Personal Psychology.

Since the advent of Psychology among the sciences, and its rapid development, it is generally recognized that all criminality is a result of mental disease. Unlike the witch-hunting days of old, criminologists are probing more and more into the recesses of a criminal's mind in order to find out the reasons for his criminal tendencies. There are many cases on record, specially in America, where a "criminal" subjected to psycho-therapy has got rid of his criminal proclivities, and has become a sober and respected member of his community. It is therefore necessary for the perfect I. O. to have some knowledge of the science which deals with a man's mind, since it is here that all man's actions are born, and where all crime originates. In fact I would go so far as to say that the perfect I.O. should make as detailed a study of psychology, particularly criminal psychology, as he possibly can. It is only then, that he will be able, from the nature of the crime, to form a fairly accurate picture of the mental make up of its author. Such fore knowledge is of incalculable help, especially when suspicion falls on a number of persons. An accurate diagnosis of the mental characteristics of the criminal can also save the I. O. from chasing red herrings with which his path is so often quite liberally strewn. In order to form a correct idea of the type of brain which could possibly conceive or carry out the crime under investigation, the I. O. must know the principles and theories of psycho-analysis. This in turn would provide an indicationof other characteristics which could be expected from such a brain It then remains only to find a person who fits this picture from a.mong the persons who are proved to have had the requisite motive and opportunity.

Knowledge of law.

Just as a carpenter must know his tools, so also must an I. O. be familiar with the Laws of the land, which are not merely his tools, but also his rod and his staff. If a carpenter does not know which tool to use for a particular purpose, it is obvious that his work will be slip-shod. Similarly if an I. O. does not know which Law is applicable to a particular case, he is not very likely to achieve distinction. For his purpose it is not sufficient merely to have a general idea of the law in question. He must be well aware of its implications, its interpretations by various High Courts, and the difficulties these are liable to create in the prosecution of the case. Since each investigation is entered upon with a view to prosecute the criminal in a Court of Law, the difficulties of the prosecution must be smoothed out during the investigation, so as to leave no legal loophole, through which a guilty person may slip. To accomplish this, the I. O. must be in a position to envisage the loopholes and obtain evidence to stop them up. This the I. O. can only do if he knows the Law and legal procedure thoroughly. There is no substitute for this knowledge. An investigation by an I. O. who lacks this knowledge is glaringly spotlighted in the brief prepared by a competent prosecutor. It is then too late to make reparations and another criminal goes unpunished be cause of the I. O.'s lack of legal knowledge.

There is another aspect of this lack of knowledge which can have more serious consequences than the mere escape from his just dues of a criminal. The I. O. could easily place himself, by failing to follow the prescribed legal procedure, in a position where he himself becomes liable to prosecution. In such cases the ignorant I. O. usually has no other defence than "I did not know". It is a legal maxim that ignorance of the Law is no excuse, and this is a maxim on which many Courts base their judgments. The only way to avoid such a predicament is to know the Laws thoroughly, and act always

strictly in accordance with them. It is absolutely unforgiveable for an I. O. to be guilty of such lapses as arresting without a warrant in non-cognizable cases, or committing other similar breaches of the Cr. P. C. through sheer ignorance. Even Section 79 I. P. C. does not grant immunity from the consequences of any act performed by a mistake of Law.

We now pass to the inherent characteristics, the possessor of which has a better chance of attaining perfection than one not so gifted.

Perseverance.

It is seldom that an I. O. comes across an open and shut cases. Every investigation is a contest of wits between the I. O. and the criminal. Every criminal does his best either to obliterate his tracks completely, or so disguise them as to throw the I. O. completely off the scent. The I. O. therefore has to proceed by trial and error while exploring the various avenues which reveal themselves during the course of the enquiry. It is obvious that success cannot, barring exceptional luck, attend one at the very first or second of such explorations. After several trials and errors and expeditions in pursuit of red herrings, the average I. O. is apt to get fed up and call the whole thing off, and admit himself baffled. This is the stage at which an I. O. with a well developed streak of Robert Bruce in him, scores over his colleagues. "Never say die until you are dead" is a motto the perfect I. O. may well adopt. Perseverance must have its reward, and the perfect I. O. cannot very well be without this important trait in his character.

Indefatigable Zeal.

Lack of enthusiasm and a luke warm approach foredoom any enterprise to failure. This is specially true of investigations. Unless the I. O. is extremely keen on solving the crime he is investigating, he is not very likely to succeed, as all his efforts are bound to be

tempered by the extent of his interest. This quality is a short of corrolary to, and stems from the quality of perseverance.

Abundant Energy.

This goes beyond mere physical perfection as it is a quality not so much of the body as of the mind. There must be that driving force that compels a man to push forward to greater and greater heights. An I. O. overcome by lassitude when he should be up and doing does not have much hope of success. Those incomparable words of Goethe, true for all men, are particularly apt for the I. O.:—

"Strike not thoughtlessly a nest of wasps,
But if you strike, strike hard."

An I. O. lacking in energy is not very likely to "strike hard".

Self-denial.

The I. O. must possess this quality to an appreciable degree. It is not enough for him to be a clever reckoner, a fine speculator, an analytical weigher of facts; he must also be unostentatious, and prepared at the very outset to resign all expectation of applause or magnificent public acclaim. The limelight of the case is not for the I. O. His superiors, and the presiding officers of the courts in which his cases are tried, however, can see the fruits of his labour, and give his due. The I. O. is held responsible for all the mistakes and flaws in the investigation, while the merits are seldom eulogised. The perfect I. O. must learn to accept this as his lot, believing virtue to be its own reward.

An agreeable manner.

The I. O. has to deal with persons at all social levels, and obtain information even from persons who are not too well disposed towards I. Os., either for reasons of a natural animosity towards limbs of the law in general due to their own illegal proclivities, or because of a general dislike of nosey parkers. A disarming personality and an agreeable manner are the surest passports to the good graces of people in every strata of society.

A Photographic Memory.

The advantages of this are too obvious to require enumeration. The perfect I. O. must have a perfect memory for names, faces, places, dates, incidents, mannerisms etc. An absconding criminal in disguise can often be recognized by some peculiar mannerism. Flaws in statements of witnesses or accused persons can easily be detected if incidents and dates are accurately remembered. On the other hand a poor memory ban be the cause of many important clues and opportunities being lost.

Personal Integrity.

"This above all, to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Though canst not then be false to any man".

Too high a value cannot be placed on this most golden of virtues. An I. O. whose personal integrity is beyond reproach earns a place of respect for himself in his community. The good look up to him, the bad fear him. None of his actions are looked upon with suspicion, and his word carries weight wherever he goes. People are inclined to confide their secrets to him, knowing that he will not misuse the trust reposed in him. He thus comes to know many things which people would hide from any other I O., things which will guide him in his enquiries. Even a criminal comes to trust such an I. O. as he knows that he need fear no injustice.

Emotional Stability.

An I. O. who is prone to emotionalism is handicapped before he even starts. Any clever criminal or interested witness can play upon an I. O.'s emotions and lead him off the track. When emotion enters, reason is usually ousted. When a man is strongly moved by anger or sorrow or pity or even fear, his actions are tempered by the dictates of these harbingers of folly, rather than by cold, judicious reason. As an investigation requires the essence of pure analytic reasoning, it is obvious that the entrance of emotionis bound to prove disasterous.

The perfect I.O. must therefore be a cold emotionless automation, at least during the course of his investigations, and with regard to the persons concerned in the investigation.

A Methodical Brain.

The art of investigation consists of observing certain facts and assessing them at their true worth, and then methodically tracing each effect to its original cause. This obviously requires a methodical and analytic mind. A brain which is incapable of logical reasoning will find it extremely difficult to deduce causes by a study of effects. This quality is however such an obvious requirement in the perfect I. O. that it needs no further elucidation.

These then are the more or less essential requirements for the perfect investigator. In order to attain perfection however, the investigator must have certain technical knowledge which will prove useful in his work. This includes such items as photography, finger printing, codes and ciphers ballistics etc. All these subjects require specialised training. In practically every State in the country there are specialists in each of these branches, whose services are available to every investigator. As it normally involves a great deal of botheration and delay to obtain the services of these experts unless they happen to be in the very district in which the investigator operates, it is highly desirable for the perfect investigator himself to have a sufficient knowledge of these matters to be able to dispense, at least during the early stages of the investigation, with the services of these experts. Where time permits however, it is always advisable to call in the expert, as he is a fully trained man and will naturally do a much better job. Also(it is only the evidence of a recognized expert which is acceptable in Court as final on any such technical point.

Photography.

No amount of oral evidence can equal the value of a single good photograph of a particular scene or person. No description

however vivid can ever hope to equal the lucidity of a photograph. In all western countries today photography is an integral part of every investigation. The first stage in the investigation of every serious crime specially of murder, is the taking of photographs of the body (in the case of a murder), or the scene of the incident. The I.O. does not normally touch anything until the photographer and the Medical Officer have done their jobs. In our country so much importance is not paid to photography. The perfect investigator however, if he is a photographer himself, can make permanent records of scenes of crime etc. which will not only help his investigation, but will also go a long way towards convincing a judge and jury of the authenticity of the evidence placed before them.

Finger Printing.

This requires a more technical knowledge than photography. If however, an I. O. can learn the basic principles of establishing identity by finger prints, he will find the knowledge extremely useful. He should also know how to make records of finger prints, and the art of bringing out those finger prints which are only faintly visible.

Codes and Ciphers.

The perfect I. O. must have some knowledge of the basic codes and ciphers generally in use and also an idea of how to set about working out a new code. This is not as difficult as it seems. There are a few basic principles which if followed intelligently, will enable any person to break the average simple codes. The average investsgator, will probably not come across the more complex forms of codes. If he does, he should refer to an expert. These require very special treatment, and in the case of some of the more complicated codes such as are in use in the Defence Forces and particularly in the Navy, are impossible of decoding except by the use of the keys to the code. Any language can be codified. The simplest forms of code consist of the replacement of letters of the alphabet by symbols or numerals, or by some other

letters or sometimes even by combinations of these. There are many other more complex types of codes, but these require the attention of an expert.

Handwriting and ballistics.

Similarly, examination of hand writing, and the science of ballistics etc. should also be studied so as to help the I. O. in forming a correct opinion with regard to various specimens of handwriting or bullets etc. that he may come across during the course of his investigation.

Shorthand.

An I. O. may sometimes have to take down a conversation between 2 or 3 persons. On such an occasion, or even when recording statements of a person who is either in a nervous condition or otherwise talks fast, a knowledge of Shorthand is invaluable.

I have expounded at some length on the qualities and characteristics the perfect I. O. must or should possess. This was necessary as the more perfect one's equipment for a particular trade, the greater the chances of attaining perfection in that trade. It has not been possible, within the scope of this article to go into technical details.

The Investigation.

I now come to the investigation itself.

The F. I. R. Every investigation starts with the report lodged at the Police Station. This report should be taken down, if not given in wtiting, as accurately as possible, and if possible in the very words of the person making the report. This is very necessary because the entire investigation and prosecution is based on this report, technically known as the F. I. R. (First Information Report). An intelligently written F. I. R. is an excellent start to any investigation.

The scene of the crime.

The next step is an examination of the scene of the crime. This is perhaps the most important part of the investigation, as it is here that the foundations of either success or failure are laid. It is presumed that the I. O. who is placed incharge of the investigation and sets out to the scene of the crime is possessed of all the qualities and characteristics mentioned above.

The first thing on arrival would be a thorough examination of the whole scene. This examination must be thorough in the very strictest possible sense of that word. This means that the I. O. must bring every one of his senses into play. Let us presume that the crime under investigation is a murder. The scene of crime therefore will consist naturally of the body itself, and the surroundings which may be a house or a road or a vehicle, or in fact, any place at all The first thing therefore would be a thorough examination of the body itself. Before touching the body or moving it in any way, its position must be observed. This includes, not merely the posture of the body and the limbs and the head etc., but also the relative position of the body to nearby objects.

At this stage the I. O. should take several photographs of the body and the scene from as many angles as possible. These will help to refresh his memory later and also the memory of possible witnesses or in checking their statements. They will also be of use in explaining the scene of the crime to the Court.

Then comes a thorough examination of the body itself. This starts with an examination of the clothes worn, including the contents of the pockets etc. These should be carefully preserved for future reference. Then the body itself must be examined. All marks of injuries must be noted and any peculiarity or abnormality with regard to any part on the body must be carefully noted. At this stage the I. O. should normally be able to form a fairly accurate opinion of

the manner in which the death occurred. Having finished with the body, it should be sent off immediately for post-mortem examination, with any instructions for this that the I. O. may consider it necessary to give to the Medical Officer. These instructions may consist of such things as requesting the viscera to be preserved in a case of suspected poisoning etc.

Having disposed of the body, the I. O. must now make a very minute examination of all the objects at the scene of the occurrence. In this examination the I. O. will be able to bring into play all the technical knowledge at his disposal. If the scene happens to be a room, it would be useful to take exact measurements of the dimensions of the room and also of the distance of various objects from each other and specially of the body with relation to these objects and the doors or windows of the room.

From this examination the I. O. should be able to form some idea as to whether the murder was committed by one or more persons. The manner in which the murder was committed will normally indicate this. A close examination of the surroundings will also provide possible clues to the motive for the murder, specially if the motive was mercenary.

The I. O. must make a special note of any incongruity at the scene of the crime. This may consist of either an object alien to the surroundings, or peculiar positions of familiar objects etc.
Such a discovery would give free rein to the I. O.'s deductive ability.

The next step would be to try to establish by external means the approximate time of death. The more accurately this can be established, the better it is. The Medical Officer will in all probability be able to state the time of death to within an hour, unless the body is in such a state of decomposition at the time it is sent for post-mortem examination that the Medical Officer is not able to give any accurate

opinion with regard to the time of the death. The importance of fixing the time of death cannot be over-emphasised, as numberless murderers have escaped punishment because of the element of doubt created by the exact time of death not being known, and the accused being able to prove an alibi for the approximate time of death.

The examination of the scene of the crime should have by this time provided the I. O. with a fairly good idea of the sort of person the deceased was, his station in life, the manner of his death, the possibilities with regard to the Murderer, i.e., whether it was done by one or more persons, male or female, etc. A very careful and detailed examination of the scene of the crime can also give the I. O. a fairly good idea of even such details as the possible type of person the murderer was, his psychological make up, his physical qualities, and possibly his motive also. Such deduction will require the use of all the special qualities, especially the knowledge of psychology that the perfect I. O. is expected to have.

The next step in the investigation is the examination of witnesses. This is an extremely important subjects and here the I. O. must bring into play all his knowledge of psychology, and he must switch on his charming personality. The first witness to be examined must obviously be any person or persons who professes to have witnessed the crime. It is always advisable to make such examinations in private. The best method of conducting such examinations is, first to make as thorough a study of the witnesses as possible, in as short a time as possible. The I. O. must quickly decide the type of person the witness is, and conduct the questioning so as to extract the most from the witness. If the witness is the type of person that scares easily, or is afraid of being dragged into the lime light, in other words an introvert, he must be handled gently. The I. O. must first inspire in the witness a feeling of confidence in the I. O. He should then be prompted to tell the story in his own words. The I. O. should not interrupt

with questions, but make mental notes of all the gaps in the story, and fill them up by judicious questioning later. During the course of the examination of each witness the I. O. must decide from the manner in which evidence is given, and from the corroboration that he is able to obtain, how far each witness has spoken the truth. He must realise of course that two witnesses may speak the exact truth as they know it, while relating an identical incident, and yet may differ in their versions. This does not necessarily mean that one of the witnesses is telling the truth while the other is not. A man's perception depends largely on his mental attituded at the moment of perceiving and also on the effect the fact perceived had on his mind. This last factor, commonly known as memory is what eventually dictates his evidence. A man in a pre-occupied state of mind may see an object, without beiug concious of it. Later when questioned about the fact, he would stoutly deny ever having seen it. This does not mean that the man is a liar. The perfect I. O. however being also an expert in psychology would be able to recognize this. There is a famous couplet which very aptly illustrates this phenomenon :—

> "Two men looked out from prison bars,
> One saw dust the other stars".

The I. O. should thus be able to extract from each witness every little thing that he knows about the incident. It is now for the I. O. to sort out from these statements the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle which he will later on in the investigation fit together. At this stage several important facts are bound to emerge. A few of the facts will cancel each other out. Some, however, will remain outstanding and corroborated.

During the course of the recording of these statements the I. O. must make a particular note of the names of persons who are mentioned as being connected in any way with the deceased person. Each one of these persons will need to be checked. The next step in the investigation will be to examine all these persons.

During the course of his examination of witnesses, the I. O. must try to discover the motive for the crime. Where more than one motive comes to light, each must be explored until definitely ruled out. This is where the qualities of perseverance and zeal and energy will pay dividends.

The next thing that the I. O. must try to ascertain is which of the persons who had a strong enough motive for committing the crime had the opportunity for the commission. This will narrow the field of the suspects down considerably. Having decided upon a suspect or suspects who had both motive and opportunity, and keeping in mind the main corroborated points in the evidence of the reliable witnesses, the I. O. must now use his knowledge of criminal psychology to decide which of the suspects was the type of person who could commit that particular type of crime.

It now remains to follow up the uncorroborated parts of the evidence available. This is where the hard work comes in. No little clue must be neglected. It will then be found that slowly the picture emerges. The pieces of the jigsaw drop into place, and whole story lies revealed. It is now for the I O. to tabulate the relevant pieces of evidence and prepare the case for prosecution. He will naturally arrest the accused person as soon as he finds that a prima facie case is made out, and take down his statement in detail. The accused finding the I. O in possession of all the facts may confess. If so, it is adviseable to have the confession recorded by a Magistrate U/S 164 Cr. P. C. Having tied up all the loose ends, the I. O. should submit the charge sheet without any further delay.

It has not been possible in an essay of this nature to give technical details of procedure etc. I have therefore merely outlined the general principles, without mentioning routine matters such as house and personal searches, taking into possession and sealing blood-stained articles, earth etc., and the other little technicalities which are matters

of routine. I have laid greater stress on the "equipment" of the perfect I. O. as I feel that the possessor of all the qualities and qualifications mentioned, must naturally reach perfection.

Here then is a mark for every investigator to aim at. With perfection as the goal, every success is a step forward. At the end of the road the successful I. O. may look back with pride, on his achievements, and know that even if he has not achieved perfection, he has approached as near to this Divine attribute as can be expected of any man.

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(FIRST SERIES)

THE LONDON POLICE CONSTABLE.

BY SRI P. KUPPUSWAMY, ...I. P. S.,

The question then arises what the Police can do on their part to promote the co-operation and to win the confidence of the public. What applies to England and what was possible for England to achieve is equally applicable to and possible for other countries to do. If it is thought that by way of improving figures of detection or the percentage of security work or by turning out useful work in a few important cases that it is possible to win the public confidence the English precedent does not support this nor can that be correct. In fact the figures of detection in England is only about 33%. Very often it has been less. The recovery of property on the whole is only about 16% of the total lost. The security work in the sense in which we take it is not found there. Even many of the important house and shop breaking cases and also some sensational murders remain undetected. It is even felt by senior officers in London that emphasis has been laid much on the success achieved in minor cases and the more important unsolved professional offences are overlooked which is dangerous and yet the English Police is popular. In their cinemas and in their dramas also the English have a good word when an occasion arises, for the Police. "Our Constable is a good fellow" is what they say. Of course prevention, detection and other Police work are of great importance. But to establish good relation with the people and to win their love and sympathy there are other factors which have to be brought into play consistently by all ranks at all times. Between preaching and practice there is a far cry.

In the school itself the Police Constable is taught how he should conduct himself with the Public. Considerable emphasis is laid on this and complaints received from public against the Police concerning lack of courtesy is taken seriously. It is here the officers do all that is possible to correct the erring Police Constable if any is found.

Secondly the Constable is taught to regard himself as one among the public and to move always freely with them. He should as also the officers, be easily approachable to all. Sympathy on the part of the Constable to the problems and difficulties of others when any come to him with complaints goes a long way to improve relations. Where the Police officer can act with promptitude he does to the satisfaction of those that complain. The British Constable combines all these qualities. Above these he has to be straight and sincere in his work which go a long way. He has his difficulties due to the increased cost of living to make both ends meet inspite of the apparent high pay. Yet he keeps his nose straight and rarely does one hear of complaints of dishonesty. These are qualities good enough when practised.

The Constable in London attains his popularity also due to some of the following acts.

As he is always helpful and courteous, all those who for the first time visit London and want to know either where a particular place is or where they can get a particular material, when approached the Constable on beat, he takes the trouble of explaining things and putting the person in the right way. In fact the public themselves are so and the Police constable, one among the public is naturally good. He is always good humoured which pleases those who move with him.

Next the assistance a Constable gives on beat to children and the people is another factor which goes to form a good impression of him. The Police Constable takes the trouble of posting himself at places where usually the school children have to cross the street and by stopping the traffic would escort them affectionately across the street. The children simply love them and run to a Constable when they sight him and play with him. So also when the public at busy hours and themselves unable to cross the road due to the never ending stream of cars, it is the Police man passing on the way who steps in to assist them. Noticing their difficulty he promptly gets down to the street and by stopping the traffic allows the bewildered people to safely cross and earns thereby their smiles and good wishes. Even a traffic Constable in the midst of his all absorbing duty finds time to help a person who has aprroached him. Such traffic men notice even single individuals waiting on the foot paths or pedestrain refuge to cross the road and assist him or her to go through. These small acts go a very long way to improve the relations.

The Police Constable has also very good knowledge of the locality where he works. Probationers keep with them a copy of the town plan and assist by referring to them, people who go to them asking for certain places. But a constable who has put some service is good in his knowledge of the locality and will correctly direct persons. He will say "Yes, Sir, go straight 100 yards. One sharp right and one quick left and you are at the place you want". Such information has a tremendous effect upon the person who asks. He admires, 'Oh' these Constables, how correct they are'. The matter after all is simple if one takes some trouble to learn his area. It is a very important part of every Constable's duty.

In busy areas, Constables are always found. To a stranger it may look that the Constable has no work to perform and that he idles his time by crossing his hands behind and is leisurely walking. In fact the jail staff in England are, reported to have complained that a 'Bobby' is paid more than they are paid just for folding his hands at his back and walking along steadily the road admiring the crowd. But these impressions are misleading. In such crowded places, the presence of the Police is essential and the Constable is also of considerable help to the several inquiring people.

Traffic Arrangements in the Continent and London.

It is in England conditions appear good. The conditions prevailing in London and generally in England are detailed separately below.

In London in all places where two or more roads meet traffic lights have been set up and they control the traffic most efficiently besides saving man power. It is only in very few places that instead of lights, Police man control the traffic. In very busy and crowded junctions like Oxford and Pieccadilly Circus and a few other places in addition to traffic lights Police men also are present to regulate the very heavy traffic, since vehicles take different directions and consequently more turning and traffic is likely to get jammed inspite of lights.

The traffic lights are of two different kinds. Some which came to vouge some years back are of the "FIXED CYCLE", variety; that is to say the flow of traffic on all sides is regulated by fixed periods. Supposing the traffic from north to south and south or north is opened; this is allowed to flow for a fixed period say 20 or 30 or 40 seconds as the case may be depending upon the

timing set up in the control box and automatically at the end of the period the light changes and allows the traffic from east to west and west to east for an equal period and then changes to allow the north to south traffic. To begin with these lights were operated by hand as is found at night at the Stanley Bridge near the Central Station in Madras. Later by internal arrangement, the changes were effected automatically and the fixed cycle as explained above came into vogue. Even today at most of the places the fixed cycle arrangement only is continuing. The interval timings are alterable. By adjustment in the control machine the interval can be either decreased or increased say from 30 seconds to 20 seconds or from 20 to 30 etc. Usually the intervals are made short during busy hours to allow traffic to flow quickly on all sides and late in the evening the interval is increased as traffic is less and quick changes are not necessary. These can be operated by hand also if necessary.

The latest improvement is the "VEHICLE ACTUATED" system. By this system the fixed cycle is cut off and traffic is allowed to flow in whichever direction it has become necessary depending upon the volume of traffic. Actually the presence or absence of traffic in the opposite side controls the arrangment.

Speed Limits :—In the built up area the speed of all the light vehicles like cars, motor cycles etc. is limited to 30 miles and appropriate signs are put up inviting the attention of drivers to the existence of speed limit. Heavy vehicles of less than 3 ton laden weight capacity are allowed to travel only at 20 miles speed in built up area and at 30 miles only outside. Heavier vehicles of more than 3 ton laden weight capacity are allowed to travel only at 20 miles at all places in England. There is no speed restriction on lighter vehicles excepting in built up areas.

METHOD ADOPTED TO ENFORCE SPEED LIMITS.

Cities :—In all cities and majar towns the traffie cars (Tag cars) manned by 2 uniformed Constables cover the whole area all the 24 hours continuously and they go about checking violations of speed limits and other traffic offences. The sight of these vehicles has a sobering effect on all drivers who want to have fun or who for other causes are inclined to have their own way. These cars hold speed tests when they notice any over-speeding.

But experience has shown that the moment they are out of sight, these individuals have their own way. In order to have a more effective check, Police cars with civilian clothed Police Officials are used and they detect overspeeds. This method, it is claimed, has reduced traffic offences particularly overspeeding.

Ootside the Cities :—Also road patrols on all important roads are arranged. Here also the patrolling by Police personnel without uniform has been found more effective. As the subject of these patrols is more preventive, warning notices on the roads where such patrols operate are put up informing the public that road patrols are operating in plain clothes.

To beginwith uniformed men covèring their uniform with macintoshes were working as the uniform was considered necessary to stop quickly motor vehicies in case stopping was necessary. But there were protests from many car owners and motor vehicles association criticising this form of camouflage and now the uniformed Police do not operate. This will also show how the Police adapt themselves to fall in line with public opinion consistent ofcourse with the rules and regulations in force. There has however been no criticism on the plain cloths men operating on the roads.

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I. Crime in Rural India and application of Scientific Aids to their Detection.

THE problem of Crime, the subject matter of this essay has been engaging the serious attention of the thinking men all over the world. It is now recognised that the causes of crime, are social and economic. The various measures that are being devised have one object in view and that is to remove the causes. As early as 1902 the Government of India having come to know that crime had materially increased, owing to the defective organisation and administration of the Police Department appointed a Commission to study the prevailing conditions and to submit proposals for the improvement of the efficiency of the force. The recommendations of the Commission having been approved by the Government of India, all the Indian Provinces adopted the proposals. The main object of the reform was to control crime by getting every crime promptly reported and investigated so that greater attention might be paid to preventive measures.

There are two classes of crimes. Most offences against person and a few against property are called impulsive crime and most offences against property and few against persons, are deliberate crimes. The offences known as burglary belonging to the latter class are the most serious of them. Those of us who have had occasion to investigate cases in which old offenders and criminal gang were concerned, have often noticed, that among the offences committed by them many had not been reported. When we search houses of notorious criminals we come across occasionally with numerous articles that are evidently stolen and yet we find it difficult to trace the owners just because they have

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not complained to the police. Although opinion may differ as to the actual volume of crime that remains unreported, it cannot be denied that a fair percentage of professional crime is not reported.

The comparison of the B and C reports relating to the property offences only which constitute the bulk of the crime we investigate with that of the cases reported show that the tendency to submit B and C reports is on the increase.

Even in cases put up for trial, the percentage of persons convicted to those tried, is not more than to 50 to 60 percent, whereas it is 80 to 85 percent in England.

A large percentage of Acquittals and Discharge means, one of two things. Either innocent people are being arrested and brought to trial or criminals escape punishment. The public and the judiciary throw blame on the police and the police hold that it is due to the unsympathetic attitude of the courts. But the large percentage of discharge and aqtuittal in American courts which have also adopted the English Criminal law and the graphic description of the procedure in the American courts which is equally applicable to our courts given by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick who made a special study of the machinery of criminal justice both in Europe and England show that a fair percentage of acquittals and discharges is due to the fact that in administering law our courts just like the American courts are lead as Mr. Fosdick remarks, to attach undue value to the technicalities confusing them with the essentials of the system. In England itself, about fifty years ago, there appears to have been a common complaint that the poor man was denied justice. Writing in 1900 Sir Robert Anderson, Commissioner of Police, London, says when the rich men lose of their abundance, there is plenty

of noise but every day that passes humble folk are heartlessly robbed and no one seems to care.

Such is the manner that the States discharge their duty that it is often easier to get the thief into the dock than to get his victim into the witness box.

The person who receives the least consideration in a criminal trial is the unfortunate citizen who is aggrieved by the prisoner's crime.

While our courts enmeshed in technicalities are to some extent responsible for the fair number of acquittals and discharges, the police also contribute to swell the number by bringing to trial numerous persons on very slender evidence. The police have exaggerated notions about the different effects of arrests and criminal proceedings irrespective of the result of trial. The police forget often that many years of experience, the very country from which we have borrowed the system of criminal law has come to realise that even imprisonment is no specific for crime. Indiscriminate arrests and criminal proceedings and consequent acquittals and discharges make people lose respect for law and its agent, the police, and encourage lawlessness. The police in England realised the defects and limitations of the criminal law they have to enforce. They put up few persons under those unreliable provisions of law relating to abetment and conspiracy which form a conspicuous feature in almost all our charge-sheets. Recognizing that suspicion or probability is not proof, they refrain from bringing to trial persons against whom evidence is not almost conclusive and it is no wonder that the ratio of acquittals and discharges is low in England.

During these years there has been no improvement in the direction of preventive action also. The percentage of persons sentenced under Section 75 Indian Penal Code is generally less than the percentage of those convicted under chapters XII and XVII of Indian Penal Code and the number of persons brought to trial under Section 400 and 401 Indian Penal Code is almost nil. The number of persons put up under Security Sections is also less and the persons so put up are generally foreigners and not locals. This suggests one of the two inferences. Either the numerous persons who have been convicted of offences against property during all these years have become honest citizens with the first convictions or the police information regarding the movements and the activities of the criminals is very meagre. Even according to the K. D. and Surveillance registers there are a number of offenders. Is it to be believed that the large majority of them are not active? On a comparison of the available data our statistics with similar statistics in England, in 1911 out of 1,59,747 criminals received in the prisons of England and Wales, 1,00, 605 had one or more previous convictions. Again in 1924 out of 45,000 persons received in prisons in England 31,000 had been there before. But in our States the number of persons in jail with previous convictions is far less. This clearly establishes the fact that the police in England do not lose sight of the persons that pass through their hands while they are lost sight off here. The work of the village police, the backbone of regular police has also become unsatisfactory. The patels are indifferent in reporting crimes and in maintaining surveillance over bad characters.

Fortunately the old idea of gauging the detective ability with the capacity to secure the number of convictions is very

slowly dying out, though it persists in some quarters with some force. But the detective ability is really showing the tendency to improve. The Police are in a transition period, as it were, with the old idea of securing convictions persisting in some and the new idea of conducting investigation with the sole object of finding out the truth irrespective of the ultimate judical finding prompting others. The police are not applying themselves to this modern method with equipment and knowledge that is necessary to success with the result the police are falling short of their own and public expectations.

The police are likewise much below the mark in systematically working for the prevention of crime. The efficiency of the police service depends more upon the prevention of crime than detection which latter is in many instances matter of pure chance and luck. In England they make experiments and adjust the police organization to suit the times and circumstances. Expenditure on the police department does not weigh much with them and the only aim is to maintain an efficient police force to prevent and investigate crime. In this way the police work is becoming more and more technincal and scientific. But in India the scientific aid for detection of cases is lagging far behind in working them out and on experiments. Consequently the police detection is far from satisfactory. But the criminals whether as individuals or as an organized body are changing their methods of crime and they are clever enough to defeat the police in their work of prevention and detection of crime. While the criminals are advancing in their own line, the police lag behind unable to cope with them due to insufficient help in the line of scientific aid. The tracing of finger and foot impressions on the polished and hard surfaces such as glass, boxes and doors and windows etc., has not been

advanced as yet. But in foreign countries such impressions will be traced by chemical powders. The study of human psychology has not also advanced to that extent as to trace out the culprits or to suspect a man on looking at him that he has committed an offence. Even in foreign countries such as England they have not yet been successful in spite of their experiments they are making for a long time.

Added to these advantages and disadvantages, the police who are styled as paid men of law are not at all trusted in their dealings. Even the legislature has sufficiently pruned and still intending to prune the manning power of the police.

Section 162 of Criminal Procedure Code is one of the positive proofs to show with how much the police are held by it. Some of these evil geniuses of law, taking advantage of this, induce the persons to retract their statements before the police and scandalise honest members of the department and inhumanly condemn them for concoctions.

Even the police officers are debarred from watching and preventing those honest men who are inclined to help justice from the evil influences of such persons by Section 171 Criminal Procedure Code.

When the limbs of the law are made to paralyse by such distrust it is no wonder for us to see a time when justice is entirely paralysed.

If an honest member of the Department were to unflinchingly take the hand-broom to sweep the social frauds he is maliciously slandered and he is not encouraged.

As it is known in these demoralising days riches are now the standard by which virtue is measured. In this corrupt age the police who are the servants of the just public are asked to mould them-selves according to the dispositions of the corruptive rich, influential and selfish people and to study their honours and to flatter and admire their actions and call their misdeeds, goodness, or to take no notice of them. If it is not done, they make the position of the police miserable and then unhappy by slander.

It is also a great pity to see the Press, the great power of the country intended to be used to voice the truth, liberty, and justice is misused by some of the contributors to prejudice the mind of the innocent public, may, even the mind of the educated masses against the police by evil suggestions. Men in the present age of 'their boasted progress' have not progressed in their impartial views and judgments but allowed themselves to be governed by evil suggestions as they are after all creatures of suggestions. These men magnify such evil suggestions and continue to spread them among weaker and less acute minds of the uneducated class till the whole atmosphere is surcharged with the base and malicious scandal against the innocent police. People influenced by such evil suggestions make the police their target for the arrows of slanders to be aimed at. Unless the Press is helped by the Publicity Bureau of the Department to lead the public out of the darkness of error by contradicting such false and evil suggestions the detective work and prestige of the Department and the public interest are sure to suffer.

But there are unprincipled members of another set of people that take prominent part to paint the police with the darkest hue. Those are the paid advisers of the criminals,

Till the finances are increased to meet the increased expenses of the police, it would be better to appoint a body of persons to request the criminals to suspend their activites till the ill-paid police are better equipped to cope with them.

Delay in remedying the wrongs of the sufferings police may lead to shake the confidence of the public and endanger the safety of the public, just as Ceasar's delay to read the message cost him his life when he reached the Senate House. The cost per head of population in India is much less then in foreign country towards police. The police force has not developed as rapidly as elsewhere outside India. There has been a great expansion in cities and trading centres. But the strength of the police in spite of the greatly altered economic and social conditions has remained much the same for over a decade. The investigation staff is inadequate especially after the introduction of the separation scheme. Where Crime is concerned prevention is better then cure and the best insurance against crime is an adequate contented and loyal force. Few people realise the loss to the public through a false notion of economy and retrechment. Nothing is gained by saving money if it means that the unfortunate people are liable to attacks from robbers, dacoits, thieves and other criminals in addition to other drawbacks on account of the ill-supervised and badly paid subordinates.

The success of police detection work in rural India depends in the main, upon the efficiency and co-operation of the village police. But there has been steady deterioration in the standard of efficiency of this very useful body. The numerous forces that caused the disintegration of the co-oprative feeling of the village people have contributed towards this also. The patel is looked upon more as an agent of Government than as a representative

of the community. He has ceased to interest himself in the progress and prosperity of the village people. In large villages and even in small villages where there are rich landlords, where he has no influence,.he maintains his position by fomenting faction and taking sides. In other villages he becomes the dictator. In either case he neglects his important police duties. The people also have not realised that it is to their own benefit to report crimes and to co-operate with the police, in their attempts to repress it. Instinct and tradition have combined to make the majority of them who are poor to look to their own neighbours for protection. They look upon every outside agency with suspicion and distrust and their daily experience of the conduct of the low paid subordinates has accentuated this feeling. Even when a necessity such as a serious crime induces them at the outset to avail themselves of police help their eagerness to withdraw is clearly visible at every stage. Side by side with this there are in many villages a few individuals struggling for position and power who enlist the services of the low paid subordinates to put down their opponents or to exploit the services of the masses.

This lamentable situation cannot be improved until the police officers associate with some prominent men in every village to deal with the crime problem. However for the process of disintegration might have gone, the instinctive feeling of the masses to respect and abide by the wishes of the recognised leaders of their respective communites is still there. The numerous panchayats that are being convened to arbitrate in caste or civil disputes and even in criminal cases clearly prove this. If the police discountenance and put down with a strong hand factious spirit in the rural parts of India and constitute committees of

representative and responsible men to co-operate with the police the police can check the progress of further disintegration and enlist sympathies of the people on the side of law and order. In other words the civic consciousness should improve. Then only the police detection or crimes by scientific method will only be successful and not otherwise.

The scheme of 1905 provided two Stations for every taluk, one of the two stations is in the headquarters for the taluk and the other at some convenient distance from it. Neither of them is situated in the centre of the area of its jurisdiction. Many of them have villages attached to them which are at a distance of 15 to 20 miles or even more. No one can be expected to walk 15 to 20 miles to lay his complaint before the police. The other alternative is to send information through the Patel. Even then, the Station House Officer cannot possibly go to the scene of occurrence in distant villages and investigate on the spot, unless he camps in such places. As in either case the party is put to expense and inconvenience most of the ordinary crimes and many heinous ones against property especially when the accused is not known and the chances of detection are few, are not reported.

The victims in the majority of such cases are people who can ill afford to stand such losses. The money value of the property lost in many unreported cases may be small or insignificant but to the people who lose them, they are often invaluable either on account of their poverty or because they consist of articles such as wedding presentation etc., to which they have become greatly attached. From a purely police point of view also it is a serious disadvantage. The professional house-breaker in the rural areas live chiefly by raiding the houses of the poorer

classes and carrying off all their petty treasure he knows that they hardly complain and when such cases are not reported regularly, the police will remain ignorant of the activities of these criminals, until they have the opportunity of committing a serious crime. When such crimes are reported detection often becomes impossible because the police have missed the valuable links in the chain of activities of these criminals.

To get every crime promptly and regularly reported, stations should be so located as to be easily accessible to the public. The suggestions of the commission that in rural parts the area of the station should be 150 square miles i. e., 15 miles long and 10 miles broad, had this object in view. Mr. Car himself was not unaware of the serious defects in the scheme. In his letter to Government in this connection he says that he wanted to give to each taluk three or more investigating centres, that his schemes are not complete and that they are less ambitious and less expensive, as he endeavoured to cut the coat according to the cloth.

Seeing that the police lose touch with many villages because of the long distance between the villages and the stations, he was obliged to retain many of the old sub-stations and outposts, an arrangement condemned by the commission. Though they are subordinate to the Station House Officer, they are practically independant, since he cannot maintain close and effective supervision over the activities of the staff. Daffedars and Police Constables in these outposts, instead of cooperating with the Station House Officer in repressing the criminals, suppress, his misdeeds either because it pays them to do so or because they want to make it appear that their chargeis free

from crime. It is for the sake of this freedom from supervision and control that many of Daffedars (Head Constables) and Police Constables are eager to get posted to a Sub-Station or Outpost.

In giving effect to the reforms all the dominion provinces adopted the suggestions of the Commission. In Madras Presidency there are about 278 Outposts for nearly 983 rural Stations. In Bombay Presidency there are about 433 Outposts for about 422 stations and in Bengal there are no outposts. The Bombay police complain that crime is on the increase because of the small number of stations and that a large number of cases are not reported because people are not obliged to walk long distances. But in Mysore we have about 419 sub-stations and outposts for 163 rural stations. The most urgent reform therefore is reducing the present area of jurisdictions of stations by increasing their number and locating them in central places. Excepting those sub-stations or outposts which are necessary for road patrol on the frontier, the others should be abolished.

Investigation of crimes and adoption of preventive measures are the two important duties of the Station House Officer. It is seen how according to modern ideas, the purpose of the machinery of criminal justice is not the punishment and imprisonment of the casual criminal. It was with this idea in view that the commission of 1902, in laying down the principles to be observed in abstaining from investigation under section 157 (b) Criminal Procedure Code suggested that the police should generally abstain from investigation in crimes other than professional or serious. But according to the Police Manual Rule investigation can be refused only at the time of submitting First Information Report. It often happens that the facts necessary to enable the police to

act under 157 (b) Criminal Procedure Code will not be available at the time of registration. Hence the police should be given option to abstain from investigation after satisfying themselves about the nature of the case and the possible character of the offender by local enquiry at the scene of occurrence. The Police at the same time make every effort to prevent the criminals from resorting to crime by attacking the causes, social and economic. The police should enlist the co-operation of the public and of every agency working for the social and economic advancement of the people, in order that the police might help such men to build up their character and to find suitable employments. It is a well known fact that these professionals do not generally commit offences within or in the neighbourhood of their villages and that their activities are also confined to dark-nights. If the police are also equally active and vigilant during such period in checking their movements, the restraint is bound to tell and in many cases reclamation without having recourse to the preventive and punitive provisions of law will become possible.

Another measure which is said to be very effective in the work of reclamation in Western countries is the probation system. The statistics of these countries show that 70 to 80 percent of such cases have been successful and from 7 to 11 percent failure. The persons in the remaining cases are said to have either died or removed to other places. Similar provisions we find in Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code. Their scope is limited as the section stands now but when the amendment under contemplation becomes law, it will be greately enlarged. In such cases it is the sentences under suspension which is expected to act as a lever in raising the standard of character of an

offender. It is said that in countries where this system is largely availed of, the number of persons on probation is 10 to 20 times the number of persons sent to prison and that the strength of the jail population is going down considerably year by year. Inadequate investigation of the antecedents of the offender and insufficient supervision will bring the system to disrepute. It is also a power dangerous in the hands of a dishonest or incompetent officer. In England and America highly paid officers known as Probation Officers are appointed to recommend and also to supervise such cases. But there the majority of population lives in towns. Though the circumstances are quite the reverse in India, the system can be worked equally well if the higher officers of the Department undertake the investigation and supervision of such cases.

The adverse circumstances will no doubt greatly hamper such actions on the part of the police. But the police should not neglect their duty to the society to which they are also responsible members. All the same they should do all they can to check the progress of professional crime. Some of them believe, that they are concerned only with the enforcement of law. This was the view once prevalent among the police in Western countries also. But it is now given up. In the International Prison Congress held in London in the year 1925 the Home Secretary said "while the confirmed criminal has to be kept in prison and prevented from injuring society, the first offender has to be saved by wise and human treatment from ever being exposed to the contamination of the professional". In his address a responsible police officer in England long back, gave expression to the same view, when he said" to prevent the professional from committing crime and the people from becoming criminals is the

end and aim to the police". The intermediate system of sentence in America, the various reforms that are being introduced to modify the constitution of the courts and jails and the agencies that are being set up to help the prisoners and discharge should also be followed in India.

The professional criminals are men of nerve skill and resource. They are so careful in covering their track that they are sure that they will have secured a good booty before they are caught and they know even then the punishment is uncertain. Many of them are past the stage of reclamation in a limited space of time. It is these that are dangerous pests to society. It is against them that the application of preventive and punitive provisions of law should be effective and it is in this direction that the efforts of the police are poor.

The work of the Department is technical and the Department is treated as a technical branch of service all over.

* * *

Juvenile Delinquency and Method of Dealing with it.

Considerable sociological and psychological study was made of the subject of 'Juvenile delinquency' by eminent persons. As this is a vital problem which causes a good deal of concern nowadays to parents, teachers, welfare workers, the Police and the Magistrates, it is worth discussing it at some length particularly from a police point of view, for, juvenile delinquency is the fore-runner and genesis of adult crime.

Dr. K. N. Katju, the Hon'ble Union Home Minister while delivering the 12th Convocation address at the Jail Training school, Lucknow on May, 2, 1953 said – 'Juvenile delinquency was a great problem, and juvenile delinquents were the victims of circumstances, and much could be done in this field'.

In dealing with this problem of juvenile delinquency, we are concerned with two aspects – viz - the causation and treatment, and these two aspects require careful and intelligent handling. From a careful study of the crimes such as burglaries, pocket-picking, cycle-thefts etc in a City like Madras, one would find a higher incidence of juvenile delinquency. The juveniles contribute a substantial percentage in the volume of total crimes. The detection of such crimes becomes difficult for the reason that such juveniles are not always on the crime records as in the case of adult professional criminals. Some adult criminals use them as tools, after training them in the art of criminality. I shall give here an extract of an instance from the Mail dated 24th May 1952.

> "Doraswamy, the Fagin of Madras, and trainer of gangs of youthful thieves. Short and thick-set with keen eyes and bushy eye-brows, he was inside the

four walls of prison 33 times within a span of his 40 years. With the knack of picking up waifs and unruly children, and training them in criminal propensities - like the Fagin of the famous novel, Doraswamy picked up youngsters who had been turned out of their houses or those who had left to go out into the world seeking adventures, trained to pilfer from moving carts, and in the art of picking pockets and shop-lifting etc. and then collected the proceeds. They lived lavishly, Doraiswamy acting as the fence and instructor ".

From a perusal of the figures of Iuveniles dealt with, one could easily estimate the extent to which juvenile delinquency has becomc a problem in Madras City.

	Male.	Female.
1951.		
I. P. C. cases.	307	6
Spl. & Local Laws.	6437	425
1952.		
I. P. C. Cases.	375	10
Spl. & Local laws.	1850	193

Crime and Delinquency are matters of the most intimate interest to the public, and more and more it is becoming plain that their causes are often not what they seem superficially, but that they have their roots buried deep in mental and emotional abnormalities. It might well be that without a true knowledge of the underlying causes, more harm than good might be done through punishment.

Modern psychology holds the view that all children are born alike. In every children, however, there are some potentialities which may develop or express themselves in good or bad ways according to the situation. The development of these potentialities depends mainly on the influences that surround the child both at home and outside. The infuence may be healthy or morbid. When the child behaves in a healthy way, no one takes notice of him. On the other hand, when he behaves in an unhealthy way say for instance commits a theft or disobeys his parents, his behaviour does not fit into society, and we consider such a child as a 'delinquent', and completely forget that he has good qualities for doing good, and condemn him for his tempe-rory misbehaviour. This is not, I think, due to a criminal inheritance, but due to an acute lack of proper upbringing. We fail to rectify him with the result that eveil behaviour and temptation to do anti-social acts get attached to him.

Every child has some urges, desires and impulses, and he expresses them in behaviour of some sorts, and the same is conditioned by some stimulus both at home and outside.

It is sometimes difficult to draw a line between mischief and delinquency. High-spirited youngsters with no place to play and no work to do will look round for some adventurous sports. They may find climbing a tree a very exciting feat and suffer a fall. They may chase a dog and hit it, and in doing so break the neighbour's pots. They may enjoy throwing stones at a running train, but all these activities may lead to destructiveness, damage to property or person. The solution to this type of delinquency is of course to provide the children with sufficient open space, parks, play grounds, play centres etc which give them that outlet

for energetic games, and youthful companionship that they need, and these are valuable assets for the lively growing youngsters.

AT HOME.

> "Most children have some criminal impulses, and most people can recall from their own childhood acts, which however trivial were still criminal in nature. Sometimes, it is probable that this criminality is merely an innocent mistaken imitation of elders - thus the case is recorded of a little Russian girl, a peasant's daughter, who having looked on with interest, while her father was engaged in killing a sheep, said to her younger brother, a few days later- 'let us play at killing a sheep' - and making him lie on the floor proceeded to cut his throat from ear to ear so that he died"

(The Criminal - by Havelock Ellis.)

From the foregoing illustrative example, we find that the children have keen memory and their youthful mind is remarkbly receptive. They imbibe anything they see or hear. Thus the parents both directly and indirectly exert a tremendous influence over their children. So it is true that the process of transferring the little savage infants to civilised citizen begins from the cradle. There is an old saying "Give me the case of a child until he is seven, and I do not mind, who has him after that". Therefore a child till he is seven should be so directed and looked after that he may grow into a wellbehaved boy.

Low standard of living and unemployment are causes for juvenile delinquency. But it is not the poverty of the home alone that matters much as the warmth of affection, and he stabillitty

of the family life, while outside interest and occupation should provide the child with intellectual and social stimulus, that he needs. Sometimes due to acute economic distress, the parents cannot exercise proper control over their children, and they are allowed to drift. Then they feel thoroughly care-free and irresponsible. When they commit an offence in some cases, they are not only not checked, but they are also encouraged. If a child is unloved, he feels himself unworthy, and may react to the philosophy 'I care for no body, no not I, and no body cares for me', and seeks to revenge himself against the society. More often than not, illiterate parents do not know how to enforce home discipline. At times they wink at their children's misdeeds, and sometimes they are stern and even brutal according to their caprice. This inconsistency in wielding discipline goes a long way to spoil the children.

Another direct cause for children to get spoiled is by bad association, especially in a City like Madras. A small house constitutes the abodes of a number of families steeped in starvation, unemployment and filth, and where the innocent and the guilty are thrown in together. It is enough if one of the children living there is vicious. He would contaminate the total number of childern living there. They get habituated to mutual bickerings and quarrels that prevail there, and the growth of children living in such places is adversely influenced. In certain homes disharmony exists between the parents, and this gives room for lack of care being taken to rear the children properly. In cases of broken homes, the children are uncared for, and they are practically discarded with the result they leave their homes at any time they like. Such laxities of control add to the material comfort of such children.

Another typical case is the illegitimate child whose appearance is resented by the mother, and whose presence is unwillingly accepted by his step-father. Such a child often feels deprived and melancholy. He then becomes aggressive and seeks to avenge himself on society. Again a child brought up under the influence of different relations whose methods and interests in his well-being very considerably is also likely to become delinquent.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

Bad neighbourhood conditions are responsible in a large measure for juvenile delinquency. Discarded children have a mania for urban migration. If we examine this matter, it would reveal to us this fact crystal clear. Every train which arrives in Madras (Central & Egmore) brings with it, a numner of urchins, who of course travel without tickets. It is likely that they may get detained at some wayside stations, if they are detected, but ultimately they manage to reach the City. Very frequently, they escape the vigilance of the ticket checking fraternity, by hiding under passengers' seats or in the latrines. Cleverer children always go into a compartment that was already checked. One would have experienced the dangerous sight of little boys entering compartments sneakily by walking along the foot-steps, while the train is in full motion. Such children would even challenge the most experienced ticket-examiner in this risk feat. At times some solicituous passengers either for the sake of fun or out of pity help the urchins in the ticket-less travelling. This illicit travel fecilities contribute to a large extent the urban migration of undesirable urchins into the City.

What is the fate of such children in the City ? For some time they would be roaming in the City. Food is not a difficult problem for them. At least they would get some remnant food from a hotel or some such place. Sometimes, an innocent householder would engage such a boy as a domestic, and one fine morning he would find that the servant boy had disappeared with some valuables. The new comer gradually learns the language, and the way of life. He then comes into contract with more expert juveniles of the City, and they band themselves in a gang, and this marks the beginning of their career in delinquency. In some parts of Madras - like Moore Market, Loane Square, one would find a lot of such children. These places are their moral schools and schools of crime, and these are really the sewers throwing out into society a continuous flood of delinquent children. Such juveniles are often utilised by business men such as beedi manufacturers, proprietors of cinema house etc for carrying playcards parading the streets for business propaganda. Street hawkers use them for hawking their cheap articles such as toys, rubber baloons etc on crowded pavements to avoid the police botheration. A number of these juveniles, one would find on China Bazaar Road, Evening Bazaar road etc. shreiking out to the utter annoyance of the pedestians.

In electioneering campaign, and at temple festivals, they are a necessary evil. These juveniles with the money they earn eat in hotels, take shleter in some parks, and utilise their boundless energies in excitements, and adventures. They witness cinemas, and gamble in the streets, and start committing depredations when other resources fail. In this connexion, I must touch upon the 'cinema'.

Cinemas exert a powerful influence over juveniles during the age of their development. It has rather a pernicious influence in that it provides a ready-made passive enjoyment requiring no effort on the part of the beholder. It provides a safety valve for emotion which tends to be excessive in juveniles. I think, cinema-going influences the incidence of juvenile delinquency to a great extent. A crime picture may present the idea rather too forcefull to a boy or girl. Our Chief Minister had on one occasion said about this in all seriousness. I am not however, critical of cinemas as a whole. Films can of course have a very valuable educational effect, and many documentary, historical, classical and epic shows are highly necessary for the healthy growth of adolescents.

TREATMENT.

> "There is nothing that more displeases God,
> Than from the children to spare the rod."

John Skeleton, one time poet laureate of Oxford and Cambridge, in his poem 'Magnificence' wrote these two lines. Spare the rod, and spoil the child is a simplification of the above. The traditional tendency is to combat crime by punishment alone, and to regard punishment as a retribution, and now this conception is a thing of the past.

There is a school of thought that 'punishment must fit the crime'.

> "Two boys caught at Oshkosh, Nebraska, letting air out of the tyres of parked cars were ordered by a Magistrate to spend a fortnight letting air out of police car tyres, then by pumping them by hand"
>
> New York, May 3rd. (The Mail 5-5-53)

I am here reproducing a news items from a back number of 'Tit-Bit'.

"I see a novel punishment for members of youth gangs who get into trouble is recommended by the Sheriff of EL Paso, Texas. " Give them all a short hair-cut," he said. It will take the conceit out of them. (Probably this is nothing novel. Even in Jails - the convicts are shaven clean, and the police was also doing the same at sometimes when dealing with vagabonds and rowdies. It has a psychological effect, eventhough it may be considered crude and antiquated). The idea reminds me of the youth who was sentenced by a New York Judge to get up early in the morning for sixty successive days. He had to report to the police Head Quarters at 7 A. M. The punishment was a success and the youth who had been lazy and a chronic over-sleeper become a good and punctual citizen.

Making the punishment fit the crime is often a successful way of reforming youngsters who go wrong. A chicago Judge imposed a six months sentence on a 19 years old girl-to attend the church including Wednesday night prayer meetings, take part in the Congregational singing and enter actively into the life of her local church. She never went wrong again, although before her sentence she had robbed several churches.

For drunkards at Dover (Ohio) were sentenced to 10 days imprisonment, and told that they must drink 1 gallon of water every day. Fifteen men who dropped litter in a Manhattan Park, each had to spend an hour under police supervision picking up litter dropped by other people. And a man accused of wife-beating was ordered to kiss his wife every morning for six months''.

This however, does not appeal to me-because Dr. Edward Galway-the U. N. Expert, while speaking at a Conference held recenly at Madras did not mention anything about such a procedure existing in any country in America, but said- 'that (probation' was the most human and profitable method of treating offenders'.

There is a substantial consensus of opinion of able criminologists and penologists that by punishment, a criminal could not be cured of his criminal propensitities. Delinquency is offen explained by the influence of bad companionship, but such companionship could not be had, if society provided them with sufficent interesting things to do, and hence the juvenile delin quency is the fault of society. What do we accomplish by punishing a delinquent ? No one is benifited by punishing a juvenile, for his crime, instead the more he is punished, the more bitter and revengeful he feels, and his grudge againt society grows like a snowball.

Take this everyday experience. A respectful youth steals a comparatively trifling thing from a shop counter. The method of dealing with such a case at present is to bring him before a Court and punish him. Are there no corrective methods which can be regarded as fair substitutes for punishment for the modern boy ? Crime and delinquency more clearly day by day are coming within the ambit of scientific thinking and practice, and this development should be made clear to every one including the police.

From a standpoint of view of treatment and future outlook. it should be better to make some rough distinction between the ordinary delinquents and those who are inherently or irre-em diably handicapped by some permanant disability whether

physical or mental. The former forms a large percentage, while the latter is only a small percentage. Congenital delinquents have to be treated differently as they abuse any show of mercy or opportunity afforded to them, and for such cases our aim and methods should be altered.

Until a few decades ago, it was the custom of the country to punish the juveniles as adult criminals. After a long study of the subject, it was found necessary to adopt a better method to deal with them and hence the institution of 'Children's Aid society, Juvenile Court, Reformatory school etc, and the working of the 'Children Act', which also included 'neglected children'. When the police apprehends a juvenile for any offence, he is immediately sent to the Children's Aid society for detention, in case there is no proper person to take charge of him until the disposal of the case against him. This place is very congenial for ordinary juveniles having been provided with playing grounds and other recreational amentities. They are given good and clothing, but there are some juveniles who escape from such a place as they are hardened cases, and on their recapture they are again sent to the same place for detention, and stricter vigilance is maintained for such juveniles.

As the name implies the Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over children upto the age of 16. Probation officers are appointed to enquire about their antecedents and submit their reports to the Court to fecilitate the correct disposal of the cases against them. They have also the responsibility of after-care of probationers entrusted to their charge. Probation system is now recognised as of the greatest value and importance in dealing with delinquents, and this form of dealing with delinquency has been developed in

almost all parts of the world. Probation is a test, a trial of the character of the convicted offender to find out if the probationer is fit to retain his place as a helpful member of society or whether being unfit, must be deprived of his liberty as a menace to society. The juvenile Court, in the case of juveniles below sixteen discharge the offender after admonition or places him under the supervision of a probation officer or commits him to the custody or care of a relative or any other fit person after taking requisite security for his good behaviour. In bad cases, the delinquents are sent to a certified school for detention for a stipulated period.

Inaugarating a Conference recently at Madras Sri C. R. Chief Minister referrred to the value of 'probation', as a means of correcting the delinquents, and said that 'probation system' deserved all encouragements in this country.

But this work presupposes the physical and mental examination of the juveniles, a knowledge of his environment and home life, his developmental history, school career, and some estimate of the basic causes which have led to the act or acts for which the juvenile is produced before the Court. In many cases, all are Honorary Magistrates who deal with the case, and it would be better if stipendiary Magistrate with a knowledge of the work relating to the 'juvenile delinquency are appointed for the job. Care and forethought will be required for the choice of the 'probation officer' also. His capacity of technical knowledge, of general efficiency must be reviewed in close relation to his task. In fact a clever police officer, in addition to his other work, will be able to carry out many of the duties of a (probation officer'. He will be better fitted to collect data regarding the

enviroment, and home condition of the juvenile, and visit the home rendering advice to the parents. But the snag is that he is not generally trained in psychology.

EDUCATION OE JUVENILES.

There is a belief that the effective panacea for the prevention of delinquency is education. Undoubtedly education has an important bearing on delinquency, but we now see that the mere intellectual rudiments of education have very little influence in preventing crime and delinquency, though they may have adistinct influence in modifying its forms. Such education merely puts a weapon in the hands of an anti-social man. The only education that can avail to prevent crime in any substantial degree must be an education that is as much physical and moral as intellectual an education that enables him to play a fair part in social life. Hence we should be approaching a point at which it will be obvious to perform some useful social function. In the interest of society, he must be entitled to earn his living by that function.

In this connexion, I would like to draw the readers' attention to the 'New Elementary Education Scheme which now has been introduced. This education integrates school, home and village.

Addressing the 'Educational Conference at Ambur on 13—9—1953, the Chief Minister said—

" the more the children were educated, the more they ran from villages. All of them were agreed that the village should be improved. Could they do so by giving children education which filled them with aversion for village life? Life in the village could be sustained only by bodily labour. The slogan that they should realised is that the

dignity of labour would remain an empty one unless they all respected the man who laboured with his hands. The secret of success was that children should develop even when young, and in school, a respect for the men who laboured with his hands. The house where the craftsman carried on his traditional craft was the real school ".

(The Mail dated 14—9—1953)

If this new education scheme is fully implemented, it will surely act as a deterrent to juvenile delinquency, and there will not be any urban migration by juveniles. Inspite of a vile propaganda by interested parties the immense utility of this new education scheme is now begining to be recognised and acted upon in this country that is most alive to the true meaning of education.

Educational clinic.

This is a valuable adjunct to any scheme for dealing with delinquent children, and the psychological expert's advice may be found useful to the parents in bettering the condiction of their children, who might suffer from any moral or nervous disorder. The scholastic back ward-pass of the children could be brought to the notice of the psychologist for remedial measures. The influence of this institution will be far reaching, beginning with the earliest year of a child and continuing at least till adolescene.

Educational Psychologists.

There is an imperative need for a visiting psychologist especially in rural areas as a kind of teacher or an inspector of backward cases, who can combine practical experience with psychological training. He should go round in a consultative way

to the various schools in a given area. He may thus be able to contact delinquent children, and scholastically backward boys, and devise methods to grow them in to helpful citizens. Especially in view of the fact that the 'New Education Scheme has been adumbrated by the Government, the work of a educational psychologist will be of immense service in the field of elementary education. This will have also an effect on unwilling teachers. One could imagine the half-hearted way in which the education is imparted in village schools, where most of the children belong to the poor and labour classes. The poor parents by circumstances of economic distress very rarely take interest in the education of their children. The educational psychologist can meet such parents and impress on them the need for eradicating illiteracy.

At present some medical officers inspect educational institution, and the haphazard fashion in which this medical inspection is carried on is in harmony with the unsatisfactory character of the results.

Reformatory Schools and Certified Schools.

We have 'reformatory schools and Certified schools for delinquent juveniles who are not amenable to control, and who are proved to be anti-social. They are somewhat similar to penal institutions except that they are for children, and the chief objective is reform. In actual practice, they retain much of the atmosphere and methods of treatment found in modern prisons. Decades ago, while the juveniles were treated like adult criminals by sending them to jails, today the chief institution for treatment of juveniles is Reformatory school. Reformatory school helps to re-educate and prepare delinquents for normal

living in the community and to help them to establish wholesome habits and attitudes to be more acceptable members in society. To give them individual care in accordance with individual needs is the basic function of such institutions.

To be successful, such institution must have adequate equipments, and well-qualified and adequately trained and paid personnel. Each pupil or delinquent should be enabled to get education, and vocational training that would assure greater success in helping him to normal living.

The recreation programme is a vital part of institutional treatment. Perfect discipline should be enforced in their regularity and consistency, but care should be taken to give them choice regarding vocational training.

Correctional institutions sometimes fail in modifying the condition of the pupils due to various causes. The institution has no authority in the choice of delinquent sent there. The delinquents are always sent by some Jnvenile courts, and the institution has only to accept them. In many cases, the institution gets cases, where attempts at rehabilitation have failed, and the juvenile delinquent had a long habituation to anti-social behaviour. Another thing is, in some cases, the delinquents are slow learners and are educationaly retarded. They find it difficult to catch up with the rest in their vocational training. Individualization of treatment on sound diagnosis can alone obviate this difficulty. For this purpose, the delinquents should be divided under correct classification according to their conditions. Otherwise the bad among them with anti-social tendencies will try to off-set the whole effort.

After the expiry of the term of detention, the delinquents are released from the Reformatory school. In some cases, they are released before they have undergone any material change, and in some cases due to need for new admissions. The release should not be based on such considerations. Conditions of living, education and work arrangement also should be considered before release. Vocational guidance and aptitude tests are helpful means of adjusting individuals to employment after release.

Besides correctional and Welfare institutions started by the State, to supplement the work of such institutions, it would be better to have ' private agencies with public co-operation. The trend in this direction is now growing, and we have the 'Bala Mandir and Orphanages etc in the City.

The Police and their functions.

The work of the Police relates to prevention, apprehension and investigation of ' juvenile delinquency. They are often the first to learn about the misconduct of children, and are in a strategic position to deal with them, and many cases are handled every day. The patrol men can warn children, take them to the homes, and confer with the parents, and in other ways make adjustment without resort to the full process of law.

7. " Courtesy is the stock in trade of Police officers, which consists chiefly of quiet unassuming behaviour based on a sincere consideration for the feelings of the people - children and their parents - with whom they must deal on duty, whether contact with the public are made in the community or at the desk in Police Head quarters, personal appearance tone of

voice, and mode of behaviour are essential matters in dealing with offenders, and those affected by the offences committed".

Besides all these, there should be perfect co-operation between the Police and other Reformatory agencies, and their work must be inspired by fruitful action, coupled with energetic public interest.

PRINTED AT THE RECORD PRESS. AND PUBLISHED BY
THE PRINCIPAL, POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE, VELLORE.

600 008
143395